III. A GERMAN HOME. of The N. Y. Tribune.

GOTHA, Germany, Nov. 4, 1856. I had an interesting interview on my way from Lauranne hither. At Bale the diligences from Ren'châtel and Berne came together at the railroad station, and their respective passengers were deposited in the cars for Heidelberg and Frankfirt. We found ourselves in the company of three strangers, one of whom immediately attracted my notice. He was a s'ender man, about thirty-five years old, with b'ack eyes and beard, and a pale yellow complexion. He spoke German with perfect correctness, but slowly, and addressed me in very tolerable English; yet I could not fix upon his

nationality. I happened casually to speak of Venice, when he stated that he had just come thence. He tuen menticzed Corfu, and we compared our impressions of that island; then of the Grecian isles, then of Lebanon and the Syrian shores. "I know Syria very well," said I, "from Jerusalem to Aleppo," "So do I," said he. "I traveled from Aleppo through Asia Minor to Constantinople," I continued. "And I." he rejoined, "went from Aleppo to Nineveh, down the Tigris to Baghdad. and thence to Bombay." "I also visited Bombay," I said, "traveled inland to the Homalayas, and down the Ganges to Calcutta." "Just the route I traveled," he again replied. "But," I remarked. "there are few Germans who travel so extensively as you." "It is true," said be, "that few German travelers visit Indis, but there are several German missionaries stationed there." "I have heard of one," I answered-" Dr. Sprenger, who has written a most admirable Life of Mohammed." "Why!" he exclaimed, in mingled surprise and delight, " I am Dr. Sprenger!" I regretted that I could spend but six hours in

the society of so estimable a man, and so thorough a scholar. He was returning home from an absence of thirteen years in India, bringing with him a quantity of rare and valuable Arab c manuscripts. He had passed a year at Damascus, where he had many opportunities of making acquaintances among the Desert Arabs, and I was gratified to find that we entirely agreed in our estimate of the character of that puble race of men. He was fortunate enough to get possession of a geographical work of the fourth or fifth century, a work of exceeding value and importance, which he intends to tran-late and publish. He also informed me that he had met in Damascus with the former Lady Ellenborough, who is now married to an Arab shekh, and pronounced the story of her murder, through the jestousy of the other wives, to be entirely false. On landing at Trieste, Dr. Spreager was gravely

informed by the authorities that his collection of Arabic MSS, must be submitted to the inspection of the Censor, before he could be permitted to retain possession of them. "Why?" he remonstrated. "they are Arab'c." "So much the worse," said the officer; "it is the more probable that they are insidious and revolutionary." "But," he again urged, "the Censor cannot read them." That is unfortunate for you," was the answer: "you will have to wait until we find a man who can, for there is no knowing what dangerous sentiments may be concealed under these hieroglyphics." And so the traveler was obliged to part with his tressures, until the sublimely stupid Austrian Government shall be convinced that there is no treason in the beroice of Antar or the word-jugglery of Mariri of Bostab.

For the past fifteen days, I have been quietly settled in my German home, dividing my time between excursions into the Thüringian forest, and the preparatory studies for the North. Go ha is one of the quietest towns in Germany, but it would be difficult to find a pleasanter one. It is built on the undulating table land at the foot of the Thüringian hills, 1,000 feet above the sea, whence its climate is rather cold for Germany, but very bracing and bealthy. A tourist is an unusual sight here, and therefore one finds the old heartiness and simplicity of German home-life in all its purity. As it one of the court residences of the Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha, there is a small, but intelligent and refined circle, some of the members of which have a European reputation in their departments of science and art. Hansen, the astronomer, and Dr. Petermann, the geographer, both of whom reside here, are also well known in America. Here came Barth last summer to recruit from his African travels; and most of the explorers, of whose labors Perthes, the renowned map-publisher, makes such good use, may be seen here from time to time. Gerstäcker. Bodenstedt, the author of the " Thousand and One Days in the Orient," Gustav Freitag, Alexander Zeigler, and other German authors, hover about here through the summer, and in the neighboring village of Friedrichsroda the brothers Grimm some times make their abode,

The home which German friendship has pro vided for me here, is in entire harmony with the character of the place. The little garden-house (inhabited only by Braisted and myself) fronts on the avenue of lindens leading into the town, while the rear overlooks a garden of three or four acres in extent. It was built by one of the Ministers of Dake Ernest II. in 1760, when the French style infected Germany, and the steep bulging roof and quaint windows of the upper half-story faintly remind one of the chateaux of the time of Louis XIV. The same taste characterizes the garden. The house stands on a graveled terrace, bordered with flowers, whence a flight of stone steps, guarded by statues of laughing fauns, descends to a second and broader terrace, in the centre of which is a spacious basin at d a fountain better than that in the Park, for it plays day and night. Bey and this, a sloping arcade of the dwarf beech, trained so as to form a roof of shade, impervious to the sun, leads down to the garden. Still beyond, are flower beds open to the Summer warmth, a pool edged with flags and lilles, and groups of trees studding the smooth sward on either side.

An arch of vines at the end of the garden-walk ushers you into the grove, where a Pomona on her pedestal offers samples of fruits which you need not expect to find; for I have none other than foresttrees here-fir, oak, ash, chestnut and beech. You would not guess that the grove was so small. Its winding foot paths are led through the thickest shade, and the briery undergrowth shoots up to shut out the patches of garden which shimmer through the lowest boughs. In the center, under venerable are, stands a bermitage of bark, beside a fountain of delicious water, which is surmounted by a triangular block of sandstone, erected by an extinct mason who once possessed the property. This moson bad more money than learning: he put up the stone as a monument to his ancestors, and inscribed thereon, as he supposed: " To my Venerable Porefathers," but in fact, through his misspelling: "To my Venerable Trout." (Forellen instead of Voraltera.) Some one, however, has since then engraves on the three sides of the stone the following words of wisdom: "Forget not Yesterday"-" Enjoy To-day"-" Taink upon T :merrow.

At the end of the grove, on the frontier of my demain, which is shat in by a hedge of fir-trees. is "The Duke's Tree," planted by the hand of Ernest II. Although nearly a handred years old. the truck is not more than a foot in diameter, but the tree is branching and shady, and throws its boughs over the rustic seat and stone table, whereupon my friend and I sometimes lie on our backs and smoke the pipe of meditation. My triend's garden adjoins mine, and there is no fence between us; so that I can walk from my hermitage directly into his stables and inspect his thirty stall-fed cows, and his pens of high-born English swine. Beyond our jo nt territory, a rich banker has his garden, and his fountain (which, by the force of money, spouts ten feet higher than mine) is a pretty sight enough over the hedge which divides us. His garden terminates in an artificial mound, covered with tall pines and firs, which also has its historic interest. Here the Court of Gotha, sping the grand sentimental silliness of that of France, played at pastoral life, and lords and ladies, with satin ribbons on their crocks and flowers in their hair, gave themselves such names as Corydon, and Doris, and Alexis and Chloe, and tended sheep, and ate curds, and played flutes, and danced, and sang, and looked languishingly and amorously at each other; but always returned to beer and sausages, cards and scandal, every evening. They even built a pastoral village of thirteen houses, which has long since disappeared, and instituted a Court of Love on the summit of the mound, where Phillis was tried for slighting the passion of Amyntor, or Florian for his faitblessness to Menssa. It is d flicuit, in our day, to imagine the possibility of such ineffable absurd-

My own room, under the steep French roof of the garden-house, was once the studio of a sculptor, to whose hand, I believe, I am indebted for the six thinly-clad statues which stand in my garden. The laughing faurs are jolly and good-humored enough, as they stand listening to the plash of the fountain, but Venus Anadyomene, down in the grove, leaves one to infer that the artist did not ningle in the most reputable society. So oddly are things managed in this place that, a though I live just between the palaces of the reigning Duke and the Dowager Duchess, both within a stone's throw, I hear the nones of the farm-yard every morning, and am at this moment listening to the measured beat of the flails on a threshing-floor across the way. The diligence to Coburg rattles past every afternoon and the postillion blows me a merry bunting-song on his horn; sometimes wagons come in from the fields laden with turnips or potatoes, but other noises I rarely hear, and from my windows I see little except trees and garden-walks. The Duke is at present chamois-hunting in Tyrol, the theater is not yet opened, and the only recent excitement has been the arrival of four hundred oysters from Ostend. They came one evening, and by noon the next day they were not.

The Castle of Friedenstein, on the summit of the hill on which the town leans, is the old residence of the Dukes of Gotha, before the union of this Duchy with that of Coburg. It is a massive, imposing pile, forming three sides of a quadrangle, open to the south, and looking across twelve miles of grain and turnip fields, to the waving blue line of the Thuringian Forest. A residence no more, it new contains a curious collection of pictures by the old German masters, a library of 180,000 volumes, an excellent museum of natural history, and one of the best collections of Chinese and Japanese articles out of Holland. The adjoining park is a noble piece of ground, just sufficiently neglected to make it delightful. A few footpaths meander through its groves of superboak, fir and beech trees, and long lazy pools of dark green water furnish swimming room for some venerable swans. There is an island in the largest pool, in which lies one of the Dukes. who, at his own request, was buried there, in the moist earth, wi hout shroud, coffin or headstone. The parks and gardens are open day and night to body, and I already feel as much right of possession therein as the oldest inhabitant.

The Jahrmarkt, or annual Fair, was held here last week, and drew together crowds of the peasantry from the surrounding villages. The Fair itself was insignificant, compared with what I have seen in the larger German cities, but I found it interesting to watch the jolly peasants who hovered around the booths, and bought glaring handkerchiefs, im mense pipes. Winter caps, dream-books and "Rinaldo Rihaldini," or "The four Sons of Haymon." They are a strong, sturdy, ruddy race-a little to: purely animal, to be sure, but with a healthy temine which is not often seen among our restless American people. The girls, in particular, are as fresh as wild roses, with teeth which can masticate tougher feed than blane mange, and stomachs, I have no doubt, of equal degestive power. Their arms and ankles are too thick and strong, and their hands too red and hard for our ideas of beauty, but they are exempt from a multitude of female weakpesses, and the human race is not deteriorated in their children. They are an ignorant, honest, simple-hearted race, and, although so industrious and conomical, are generous so far as their means allow them to be.

Lately, the field-laborers on my friend's property commemorated the close of the season by bringing him, according to custom, an Erntekran: (harvestwreath) of ripe rve and barl-y-stalks, mixed with wild grasses, and adorned with fantastic strips of colored and gilded papers. This wreath was for mally delivered to the landlord, who, also, according to custom, regaled the laborers with plum cakes and wine. They passed the afternoon and evening in one of the outer rooms, settling their accounts and partaking of the cheer, after which a gittern was brought forth and the room cleared for a dance. We had some of the old Thüringian songs, with a chorus more lend than musical, and two-sten waltzes danced to the tinkling gittern. I was con tent to be a listener and looker-on, but was soon seized by the strong hands of a tall nut-brown maiden, and whirled into the ranks. Resistance was impossible, and at the end of five minutes I was glad to beat a giddy retreat.

I must not close this gossip from Gotha, without referring to the map-publishing establishment of Justus Perihes, whose productions, for theroughness and correctness, are unsurpassed in the world. relied upon them for my guidance through Ethopis, Asia Minor and Indis, and found them far more perfect than any others. In Africa, in fact, I boldly ventured to contradict my guides, whenever their statements differed from my map, and the result always justified me. Mr. Perthes commenced last year the publication of a monthly periodical entitled: "Mutheilungen über wichtige neue Erforschungen auf dem Gesammtgebiete der "Geographie" (Communications concerning new

and important Researches in the realm of Geograuby), the editor of which is Dr. A. Petermaon, whe, although a young man, ranks among the first living geographers. This periodical is admirably gotten up, and its contents are of the highest interest and importance. It has already attained a circulation of 4,000 copies, about 100 of which go to the United States. If our colleges, libraries and liverary societies were generally aware of the value of this publication, its circulation among us would be greatly is creased.

-I shall write to you once more before leaving for the North.

BRAZIL.

The United States flag ship Savannah bearing the broad pendant of Commiscore Samuel Mercer, late Brazil squadron G. F Emmons commanding, arrived at the port on Thursday evening from Rio Jacobo,

h ch port she left Oct. 13, at which time the city was The American engineers under Col. Garnet were progressing with their surveys for a railroad into the aterior of Brazil.

The United States ship Germantown was at Monte video by last accounts, where everything was reported quiet but the people, as usual, looking for sard to the next revolution—there—dways being a party, as in our

an try, in favor of the next war.
Laft en English and Frerch squadron at Rio, where the presence of an American man-of-war is very much breded so long as our commerce there continues so extensive. In the Rio de la Plata, lusewise, the continual presence of a man-of-war is of importance; and our countrymen there are actions that the Government The English and French have thus been pro

KANSAS.

HOW FREEMEN BEAR DEFEAT.

From Our Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 17, 1856. Hope and fear, trusting and uncertainty, have at last resulted in the certain knowledge that the cause of Kansas, which had appealed to the justice of the American people, has been defeated by them. It would be useless to deny that this has a dampening effect on the Free-State settlers. There certainly is no indication of a general succumbing to it. The squatters of Kansas have already staked too much to abandon their interests easily. They are far too deeply rooted to be overthrown, even by the tempest of a popular election. Their interests, their feelings, even their resentments, are ties that bind them to Kansas. Although Democratic Senators and a Democratic Administration rejected them as such, the Free-State squatters have grown up as a nation in Kansas. They may be oppressed, they may be driven to the wall by employing a greater force against them, but while there is hope they cannot be crushed out. The timid will flee and the weak will succumb, but there will still be an unyielding barrier in the path of the oppressor; with it trouble will begin, and with it victory may come. The people of Kansas do not think of fleeing from Kansas, because it would be ruinous to do so. They cannot flee, and if they could, many of them would not. They cannot think of giving up the beautiful country, already dotted with their homes, merely because success appears to have smiled on villainy in the national election.

And yet the election is a great blow to the cause of Freedom in Kansas, as it is to the cause of Freedom through ut the whole country, and this is keenly felt by the people here. With it, perhaps, perishes the only hope of a peaceable solution of the Kansas difficulty. I can see but one other peaceable mode, and that is for the settlers to relinquish Kansas, or their cherished principles, and let it be made a Slave State without opposition. The present indications do not give me the slightest reason to anticipate

either of these alternatives. As matters are now arranged, plain, smooth sailing will inevitably make Kansas a Slave State, Slavery is already established by law-bogus law, it is true, but begus law has been declared to be the law, and we have a large portion of the United States army here to enforce it. The authorities sectore that it shall be enforced, and that all the iniquitous usurpations are to be legalized and sustained. The Territorial Government and the Territorial Courts are mere tools in the hands of the leading villains who are at work to bring Slavery nto Kansas. Lecal prosecutions for political of fenses are carried on in the most systematic and despotic way, and "Democracy," in the shape of a dragoon with saber and revolver on one side, and a Border Ruffian with a United States musket on the other, governs Kansas. Such is the state of affairs in Kapsas, and the American nation, the "model Republic," has just declared that it shall still exist. Where the honorable, just and peaceable remedy is to come from, it would be difficult to say.

And yet war is a fearful thing. Never was then a moment when it required more wisdom to guide the affairs of Kansas than at present. The people of Kansas are left to their own resources; perhaps it will be a bappy thing for them, as people who have themselves alone to trust to are generally bet-

Northern doughfaces, and all those who refused heir support to Fremont, sught to have been in Kaneas to have beard the anathemas showered upon them by those whose situation exposed them to the immediate punishment for such a proceed ing. Some declared that they would leave the country and go to Canada, as they could not stay in a despotic government, while others thought that an emigration to any place would be an improve ment in a political point of view.

There is nothing new to write of since my last. The land sales at Leavenworth monopolize attention, but I do not think will result in any serious difficulty. A large military force is there, and I earn that a dispatch bas been received from Washngton instructing that the sales stop the moment my difficulty commences; so any rowdy who has quatted there, and who has no money to pay for us land, can have the sale postponed by getting a w of his cronies to raise a row

Nearly the whole military force has been removed com the valley of the Kaw. I have heard some amore of invasion from Missouri to the south, and is currently reported that we are to have another Missouri invasion from this quarter before the Winter sets in. The Border Ruffians feel sure of making Kansas a Slave State. They have not relin quished the "wiping out" policy, but in trying to carry it out it is not impossible that the begus laws, begus officers, and Kansas Slavery may be the thires "wiped out."

I have to communicate the resignation of Donald. op, the Marshal of the Territory. He was order-d by Gov. Geary to arrest Hayes, but refused to do it, whereupon the following correspondence ensued:

Executive Darasiment.

LECOMPTON K. T. Monday, Nov. 16, 1856.

To I. B. Denaldren, Murchai of the Territory of Kanaca.

Siz: An indictment for morder in the first degree having been duly found by the Grand Jury of this Territory of the Territor ry, spairs: Charles Hayes, for the mu It ry, "games Charles theyes, for the mirror of a certain David C. Budmin, in the Ferritory; and the said Charles Hayes having been discharged upon bait as I consider in violation of law. This is therefore to authorize and commend you to re-rue the raid Charles Hayen, if he be found in the bounds of this Territory, and safely heep him, until he is duly discharged by a jury of his

Given ander my hand and soil at the City of Lecompton, the day and year above withins.

JOHN W. GEARY.

Greenbor of Kansus Suctionry.

University Mansus Livery.

Leconrios, K. T., Sunday, Nov. 2, 1851

To His Excellency, John W. Grany, Governor of the Territory.

To the Excellency, John W. Grink, Gorday, for the reof Kanasz:
Sir: Your order, bearing date of to-day, for the rearrest and committed to just of Charles Hayes, who has
been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States
District Court, for the munder of David C. Buffun,
and discharged upon ball by the Hon. Samuel D. Lecompte, Chief Justice of Kansas Territory, has been
maturely considered by ms, and after such consideration I respectfully decline executing your order for the
following reasons.

ollowing reasons:

1. As a ministerial officer I am unwilling to arrogate As a ministerial officer I am unwilling to arrogate to myself the power to contravene or set saide the acts of a Court of Justice, even if I disapproved of the acts of such Court, and more especially as I am not advised of any law conterring such power upon me.
 Because I am clearly of the opinion that my act would be in vioration of the law I have sworn to support and become.

port and execute.

3. In making such arrest without a legal warrant, or such other circumstances as would otherwise justify it, it is most clear to my mind that I would ay myself liable to a suit of damages which might involve and

ruin n v securities. The toregoing reasons and my own convictions of duty as a law officer have irresistibly impel ed me to

I must be permitted to say to your Excellency that I I must be permitted to say to your Excellency that I regret exceedingly that my conviction of duy has convirtined me to decline the execution of your warrant. I had hoped that my diligence in making the arrest of C. Hayes and others would have shedded as from the inputation which your remarks this evening seem to imply. As proof of this, I beg leave to state that the warrent for his arrest, send on the 29th of October, was put in my hands the next day, and although 100 miles had to be travered, in four days afterward ne was lodged in prison. Your determination, as expressed this evening [of I refuse to execute your order], to suspend me or procure my removal by the President, pressed this evening (it I refuse to execute your order), to suspend me or procure my removal by the President, induces me to say that I had, some days since, determined to discontinue my present official relation to the Territory and I now desire the favor of you to assure the Pre-blent of my gratitude for his confidence and kindness, and ask him to relieve me from my present position as soon as may be convenient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, I. B. DONALDSON, United States Marshal of Kanasa Territ

SALE OF THE DELAWARE CEDED LANDS. From our Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 20, 1856.

The land sales progressed quietly at Leavenworth during the first three days of this week. Until yesterday there has been no attempt at violence, and no instance of the " shooting of Abolitionists" which was so considerately proposed by our Pro-Slavery friends. To be sure, the circomstances were not very propitious for such amusements. The sales are made at the fort, and there, with a considerable military force, and all the paraphernalia of war in abundance, there is something that may operate as a check on this proelivity for ruffianism. True, were a " Law-and-Order" man to shoot an "Abolitionist," although he would be likely to be taken prisoner under such circumstances, still as he would be handed over to the care of one of our " Law-and Order" Courts, the probabilities are, that the Court would consider the offense as bailable, on the ground that the person shot was an "Abolitionist," and should the case ever come to trial, his acquittal from all blame for such a meritorious transaction is no more than the past has led us to expect. Still there is something forbidding in the immediate proximity of a military power sufficient to check all such warlike movements in the bud; something in the pacing sentry with his carbine, or the clank of sabers, that has a moral sussion sufficiently strong to make a man momentarily forget all the privileges and immunities be possesses, and all the subsequent steps by which his release might be

There is another reason why the threats of the Pro-S avery men have not yet been executed. The sales were commenced with what was deemed the least valuable part of the land, and the portion, also, least settled, and about which there was likely to be least dispute. This was at least prodent. Sales commenced at the north west corner of the ceded tract. Squatters, or those who had claims, were allowed to take the land at the appraisement value, generally about \$1 75. The remaining pieces and tracts were briskly con ended for, and brought prices ranging from \$2 50 to \$3 per acre. Among the purchasers there were some residents of other portions of the Territory, and some persons from Missouri, but most of them were men from the North-Western and the Eastern Stares. No inconsiderable portion of what ha been sold has been taken by the very class of men who were, according to The Lecompton Union, to be shot the moment they had the impudence to

make a bid. At the rate of progress made during the past three days, there is no likelihood of the land or town lots in the vicinity of Leavenworth City being reached in less than two or three weeks. When they approach that quarter, and, indeed, when they cross the Stranger Creek, going east, the chance for difficulties will be much greater, and the class of persons likely to feel a deep interest in the matter, of a kind not very scrupulous about a resort to hostilities. Nevertheless, with the power to keep order which exists at the point of sale, there is no reason to expect difficulty if things are properly managed.

The lang already sold and now being sold lies on the Grasshopper Creek and west of it. There is some very fine timbered land on the creek in question and on its tributaries. The bulk of the whole tract is prairie land. This prairie land is fire and rich soil, and a large portion of it lies well. Some of it is broken, and some, but not much, is broken, even where there is no timber. Between the Grasshopper and Stranger Creeks is a fine stretch of country, some fifteen or twenty miles across. This is mostly prairie, although it is broken up by the tributaries of these streams. On this, as n most of the tract, the "picked claims" have been taken; these "picked claims" being generally n the timber, often in the bottoms of the creeks and ravines. Much excellent up and prairie has been passed by. There are some towns in this direction - Jackschville, for instance - which are nuch better defined on the map than on the face of the country. The road from Fort Leavesworth to Fort Riley leads through the lands to be seld. The place where the sale; began is some thirty-five or forty miles from the former fort. It is to the north of the Kaw River, opposite Topeka, but at some distance from that place, in the direction of Grasshopper Falls.

The Court at Lecompton, which adjourned "for the land sales," has not resumed operations. It is to be he ped, for the sake of the poor prisoners, that the adjournment will not last as long as the sales are likely to. Whether Deputy-Marshal Faim has had his attention, like that of his confederates, mopopolized by the land sales, or whether he has not et succeeded in getting force enough, I do not know, but he has not made any demonstration lately for the arrest of Capt, Walker or Lieut. Harvey. Neither have the militis been disbanded. The attempt to get a "posse" for Fam from the Free-State militia merely elicited a rather spicy

ever from Capt, Walker to Gov. Geary. It rained last night, and is rather cold and bleak

The cold, braken weather has set in early this secson. A considerable quantity of clothing and other atticles for the relief of Kansso has been received and is being distributed.

Tu-day has been appointed as a day of Thanksgiving by Gov. Geary. Whether his Excellency intended that we should be thankful for our political blessings I know not. A few sycophants, who love to dance to a Governor's music, will eat their thanks to-day; but the masses do not pay any attention to such requirements from such a Governor.

THE SALE OF LANDS IN KANSAS.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

LEAVENWERTH, Nov. 15, 1856.

LEAVENWERTH, Nov. 15, 1856.

The rale of the Delaware tract land commences on Monday next at Fort Leavenworth. The first claim put up is in the extreme north-western corner of the tract, and drawing nearer this city, which is the last to be rold. It is calculated that it will take nearly a month to depose of the lands; 2000,000 acres are to tessed at public ancion. All of these lands have been appraised by Commissioners, at prices ranging from \$1.25 up to \$10. The whole averaging \$1.75 per acre, and all within thirty fire miles of this city. The amount of money necessary to purchase all of this tract at the appraised valuation is \$3,510,000. It will, witt out doubt, sell at a higher rate than what it is appraised at.

The squatters settled upon these lands are determined The squatters settled upon these lands are determined to get their claims at the price fixed by the Commissioners, and to allow no one to bid upon them. For mutual protection they have formed themselves into an association, each one pledged to protect his follow-squatter from being imposed upon by land speculators. Hany are the threats they make of personal violence to those who dare make a bid for their land. A free use of the bowie knife and rifle is hinted at in their public meetings. It is understood that they are to attend the sales "en masse," every one armed with warike weapons.

Wespens.
The instructions to the Board of Commissioners are

wespens.

The instructions to the Board of Commissioners are that if they are satisfied of an organization existing for the purpose of preventing "free bidding," they shall suspend the sales and acjourn them to Washington, D. C. This instruction is fully understood by the squatters, and as they are desirous of having the sale here, will do much to keep order among them until the land is all disposed of, and then there will probably be sone hard fighting.

The settlers, without regard to their political opinions, are now united as one man, for the protection of each other's interests at the sales.

Several Free-State men, and I know of one township where there are fifty, who have been robbed during the wars, are now unable to get sufficient money to pay for their claims when they come into market: consequently many have already soid out to other parties. A Pro-Slavery Company, said to be from Kentucky, have purchased several farms of Free-State men who were too proor to pay for them. The South is determined to get possession of as much land as possible here, and thus recure one of the best footholds to get the control of the State.

It is thought by several of our friends, that arrangements will be made to enable Free State men to obtain motors at a fair use centum to easy for their claims. If

ments will be made to enable Free state men to obtain motey at a fair per centum to pay for their claims. If that is done, many will remain that would otherwise be

that is done, many will remain that would otherwise be compelled to seil out and leave.

One rettler was accommodated to-day by the loan of a sufficient amount to enable him to pay for his land; he agreeing to pay 30 per cent interest.

There is already three times the amount of gold necessary to purchase these lands in this city, brought in mostly by Eastern men.

On the Keystone, there were five men from Cincinnati, Ohio, who together had \$300,000, to invest in the purchase of Kansas soil; four other men from the far East, tegether had \$200,000, all intended for the same purpose. purpose.

Another gentleman is reported to have balf a million

Another gentleman is reported to have nair a miniou of money deposited for sale keeping at the fort, to loan to eitherent parties, and for the purchase of land.

The proprietor of this botel, a Free-State Kentuckian, informs me that "he knows of persons who have "money to loan on good accurity, at fair rates, to the "emount of half a million of dollars."

All the hotels and private houses in town are full of raw-lers or land buyers. There were never so many gentlemen, dressed to fine broadcloth, blacked boots, white collars and fashionable hats, before in this wity; they make a striking contrast with the genuine Kansas equatter, with his ragged suit of homespun and rusty boots.

It is cetimated that nearly five thousand persons will attend the sake. Every steamer brings in a crowd. It is said that Mr. Russells, of the firm of Majors & It is said that Mr. Russells, of the firm of Majors & Russells, of this city, has paid over to the authorized agent, a sum of money to pay for all the Sharp's rifes, and other preperty taken from Free-State emigrants on the river, and the rifes taken at Lexington, Mo., are to be returned to their rightful owners. This is an incication of a disposition to back down from their former pesition, when a few Border Ruffians were going to whip the whole North, and keep Free-State emigrants out of Kansas anyhow. The last war has shown the relative strength of both parties, and in every engagement the invaders were beaten, and driven back. It has been found that the "d-n Yankees will fight;" and their chemics (no one doubts their courage when cugaged in a good cause) have proven themselves unequal to the contest, and disposed to give it up.

AID FOR KANSAS.

At a meeting of the citizens of Stamford, called for the purpose of adopting measures to render pecuniary aid to the oppressed and destitute Free-State settlers of Kansas, holden at the Assembly Rooms, on the evening of Nov. 26, 1856, Wm. H. Helly was appointed Chairman-David L. Scoffeld, Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated and briefly commented on by several gentlemen, on motion, the Hon. Truman Smith, the Rev. E. B. Huntington and Mr. Jonathan D. Weeks, were appointed a Committee to present resolutions for the consideration of the meeting The Committee, after consultation, reported the fol lowing resolutions, which, after a full discussion by Mesers. Smith. Huntington, Elliot and others, and the blanks for Committees filled, were unanimously

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that an mediate effort should be made to raise in this State, for the relief of the oppressed and destitute Free-State set-tlers in Kansas, a fund equal in amount to the votes cast by our citizens, at the late election, for Col. John C. Frement—that is to say, the sum of \$42,715.

C. Fremoni—that is to say, the sum of \$\pi_{\pi_{\sigma}}\$, 18.

Resolved, That in view of the advanced season of the year, and the prebable closing of the Museouri River at no remote day, no other than pecuniary relief can now be of sny avail, and we recommend our friends to act upon this idea in making their contributions.

can now be of any avail, and we recommend our friends to act upon this idea in making their contributions.

Resolved, That the numerous outrages committed on there settlers by desperadoes unrestrained alike by the laws of God and man—outrages which, for a long time, were displayed in the form of murder, robbery, areon, ard nearly every other crime which have diagraced humanity, but which have more recently assumed the diaguise of judicial proceedings, convicting men of felonious assents as d condemning them to the infamy of the clain and ball for to other crime than the exercise of the sacred right of self-defense, combined with the extreme declimient to which they have by these enormities been reduced, constitute a case which, in our judgment, should make an irresistible appeal to the symmathics of the levers of Freedom and Free Institutions throughout the State.

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest the name of the Hun. Thomas Scott Williams, Inte Chi-f Justice of the Suprame Court of Errors of this State, as a suitable person to discharge the duties of Treasurer of this Find, and that so far as we are concerned we request him to act in that capacity, and to dispense our benefactions through such channels as he may deem discret.

Resolved, That His Excellency, William T. Minor,

der beheisetions ihreign sieh etannen sie he may der m discreet.

Resolved. That His Excellency, William T. Minor, the Rev. E. B. Huntington and the Hon. Truman Snib, be sud hereby are appointed a Corresponding Committee to bring this subject to the notice of the peop cof Connecticut at the earliest practicable moment. People of Connecticut at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That William H. Holly, David S. Scofield,
J. D. Wecks, Israc S. Jones, Seth S. Cook, George S.
Brown, G. K. Riher, Lewis R. Harlbut, H. Bulkley,
John Claron, Joseph C. How, George W. Smith, John
W. Hubberd, and Edwin Bishop, be and hereby are
spicinted a Committee to take up the contributions of
the friends of Kaness in this town—that they be requested to designate some suitable person to visit every
other town in this Senstonial District, and that said
Committee, after defraying all necessary expenses,
remit the balance to Judge Wilhiums as Treasurer.

Resolved, That by prompt action, the friends of
Kaness in this State can make, and ought to make, to
the sufferers in that unfortunate Territory, a Christmas
present of \$42,715. We pledge ourselves to do our
part.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chanman of this meeting, and countersigned by its Recretary, and that the same be published, toge her with the pro-reclings of this meeting, in papers friency to the object in this State and in the City of New-York.

Voted, That when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet in this place on Saturday evening, the 13th of December next at 7 o'clock, to hear the report of the

Soliciting Committee.

After purther remarks upon the state of affairs in Kansas, the meeting arjourned accordingly.

MR. BURLINGAME'S SPEECH AT TE BOSTON PESTIVAL

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am too Pool & Ladies and Gentlemen: I am too much, but I am too grateful to remain
I left my room for the first time almost for
four weeks to meet you here to-night. I left my rote of my physician, but when I they
your kindness, I felt that it was my duty to
myself before you, even though I might not be also
myself before you, even though I might not be also
myself before you, even though I might not be also stand up more than a moment. And now that in here, I can do little more than return to per the all, my profoundest thanks for the bonor per conferred upon me [Applau e]. I thank in the

conferred upon me [Applau e]. I thank is the place, for our common victory, the laboric set this D strict, who did their own thinking and the voting (loud cheers); men who, casting down and the hammer, said to the timid and the set of the control of the control

[Loud applance.]
Again, I say, I thank you, one and all, not because I was a personal triumph, but because it was a triumph of principle. [Loud and eathesia tie cheer.] Tarose your good will, and a kind of destiny, my as a, ke the passing hour, became one of the symbols of sefaith; and I rejoi se with you for the common case, that our flag floats victorious in the Northers at (Great cheering). I thank you, fellow-citizens, the you did not give up old Fancuil Hall to South Confine. [Vocuterous cheering, and cries o Good Good They may call the roil of their voluntary slaves in the District still, but the roil of freemen outsamber They may call the roll of their voluntary stares in the District still, but the roll of freemen outnumber them all. [shouts of applause]. I trust the time he gone by, never, never to return, when anyber, however great his proclivit, to craven servilly and to deem it, a ment in his candidate, that he election will be "agreeable to the South." [Low cheers]

cheers.

I mayeled as you marveled, when you heard that a distinguished man in this District expressed the hot that hosten would be represented in the next Congress by a man who, "while expressing the rectiments of Marsachusetts in national affairs, would not give at by a man who, "while expressing the rectionals of Massachusetts in national affairs, would not give of "ferre to others." That language, if it means anything, means this: "Speak to please the South! Urian Heaves humble! (Roars of laugther and applanes). Utian Heaves humble! (Roars of laugther and applanes). Here's a mebody who proposes a perpetual Urian Heap; who proposes an eternal sycophancy; and p oposes it as rule of action, a policy, for the descendants of Hancot, and Adams, and Otts, and Warren, and Preson, and Adams, and Otts, and Warren, and Preson, and Lawrence, and the mechanic. Paul Revesa. Speak for Massachusetts so as to please the South Fettow-citizens, how would you begin such a speechard how, alas! would you end it! (Cheers 1 Idon's behave the man himself comprehended the depth of servility expressed by that language; for he himself could act make such a speech as he would! [Themendous cheering.] Fellow-citizens, if any one voted for me expecting I should make, or try to make such a speech as that, he is mestaten. In the larguage of another, changed a lattle. "If I have a "truth to utter, I shall speak, and leave the rost to "God" [Cheers].

My humble record—it is before you. My short Control of the state of the press of the state of the press of the press

"truth to niter, I shall speak, and leave the rest to "God" [Cheers].

My humble record—it is before you. My short Congressional career is not very full of incident, but it has lain, I trust, in light. With my noble colleagues, to whom the chief hanor is due for our great vistory in the election of Mr. Banks, I stood shoulder to shoulder, and did what I could. I worked hard, and I hope I worked wisely.

As to some private transactions—which, however, have become nublic, and passed into the history of the

As to some private transactions—which, however, have become public, and passed into the history of the tine—as I have not, during a long on a paign, referred to them, I hope you will pardon me if I do not call them up to-night. "What is writ is writ; would it were worther." As to what I shall do in the future, I can make no pledges [Cheers]. As no mas knows what the future may require, so no may can say what he will do in the future. He can only promise to do right at all times. I will try, then, to meet the requirements of the future conscientiously. As I have not, I trust—and I hope you will believe me when I say it—lowered the standard of the district and of old Massachurctis in the past, I will not do it in the fature. If they strike again, as they did before, at the

say it—lowered the standard of the district and of old Mareachuctts in the past, I will not do it in the fature. If they strike again, as they did before, at the white bocom of our mother Commonweath, I will again strike back [Great enhusisem, the compasy raing and cheering with the atmost fervor for some time].

Feslow-citizens, I am admonished not to speak too long, for I am week. I will say simply, in else ing, that I shall try to represent you; and if I do it honestly and fairly, I can do wrong to no one. I trust I shall be actuated by a spirit troad enough to embrace my whole country, for I love it all. I am no ascitocalist. I am no disunionist [Cheers]. And if, through craves fear or sycophancy your representative shall refrain from doing what ought to be done, or from saying what ought to be said, blot him out from your generous memories forever, and seek some man of iron, who will more truly represent you; for the time has come, yes, the fulliness of time when every district has a right to be represented in its principles. Better far for your representative to fall at his post of daty, and sink into the quiet of the grave, than to waver so much as a hair's breadth in his line of duty, no s, when it would break the heart of the young men of the Republis, was are in a state of rebellion, not against the Constitution and laws of our country, but against a section of despotum that is unmindral of them all [Loud cheering]. I shall go, then, fellow-citizens, as soon as my healts will permit, to the post you have assigned me, determined to trend the path of duty, "unawed by face of clay" [Applause]
Fellow-citizens, as to our common prospect, I need

to tread the path of daty, "unawed by face of clay" [Applause]. Fellow-citizens, as to our common prospect, I need say nothing. It is suspicious. We made a Binker Hill bat-le. We have driven the enemy from our New-England, as we did in the Revolution; and though he still lingers in the Jerseys and Pennsylvania [Laughter at d cheers], one more campaign, and we will vanquish him there, as we did in the Revolution: one more campaign, and we will drive him to Yorkiowa, and conquer him forever [Enthuriantic applause]. Let us begin the campaign here and now ["Yes, yes," and cheers].

hters].
"Freedom's banner, torn, yet flying,
Streams like the thunder storm sgainst the wind."

Our union is perfect, our leaders are beloved, and all we sak of them through the coming campaign is to scould in our cars continuity the battle order of Napolect—"Forward—forward—forward!"

I have spoken longer than I intended; and now,

thenking you ence more for your thousand I bid you an effectionate fare well. OLD CITIZENS OF JEFFERSON GONE -Perley 6 Keyes of Watertown, N. Y., died very suddenly a few days since. He was 58 years old, and had long been a prominent citizen Mrs. Lois Baker of the sense town died recentl., aged 89, having been 50 years & resident there. Benjamin Skiener of Pamela, in the same county, died on the 8th inst, aged 77. He had

lived there 55 years, had been Surrogate, and filled other public stations. Hastings R. Bender, one of the pioneers of Roches ter, died on the 10th inst., aged 73 years.

A STATE WITHOUT TAXES. -The State of Texas is in a most envisible condition in regard to her finances. She is the envy of the country. Hr Controller, in a recent report, presents the following fishering parts:

of her condition:
"The State is out of debt, with a surplus of over 6 "The State is out of debt, with a surplus of over a million of dollars in the measury—a permanent 5 per cent school fund of ten millions of dollars, an usage prieted public domain estimated at one hundred added of acres, which, it judicious y used, would subserve all the purpose of internal improvements required by the biale, and a tex lighter than is imposed on any other periods, and which is adequate to all the wants of the Greenment. The aggregate smount of tax-obs preparty in very nearly \$150,000,000, being an increase of 22,500,000 over the previous year."